

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



2001 Report – All Industries

Major Industries in Massachusetts

- ♦ Agriculture,
Forestry,
and Fishing
- ♦ Construction
- ♦ Manufacturing
- ♦ Transportation and
Public Utilities
- ♦ Wholesale and
Retail Trade
- ♦ Finance,
Insurance,
and Real Estate
- ♦ Services

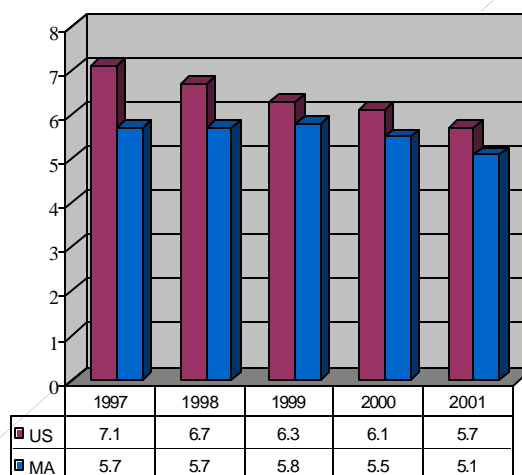
MA 2001 Population:
6,379,304

MA 2001 Employment:
3,276,105

Source: MA Division of Employment and Training; U.S. Census

Incidence Rates

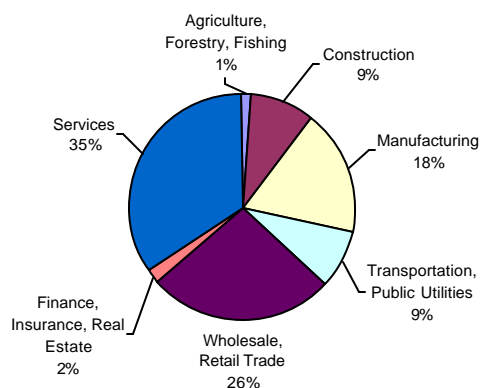
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Private Industry, MA & US 1997-2001



- Occupational injury and illness rates in MA have declined steadily from 1998 to 2001
- MA rates consistently lower than National rates

Injury and Illness Numbers

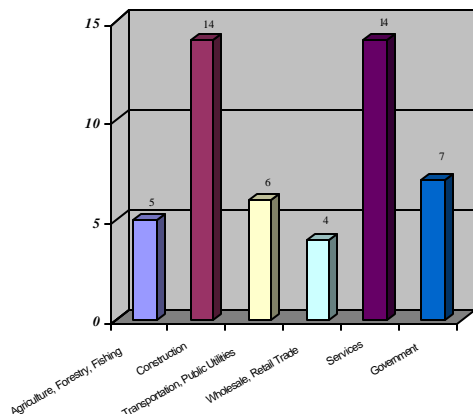
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001 was 122,900
- Services had the highest number of injuries and illnesses with 42,300

Fatality Data

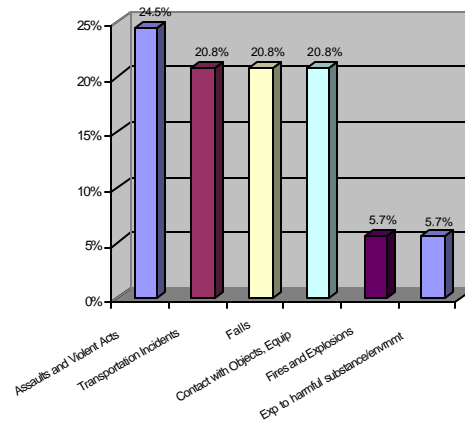
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- Number of fatalities fell from 67 in 2000 to 53 in 2001
- Assaults and violent acts represented almost 25% of all workplace fatalities in Massachusetts

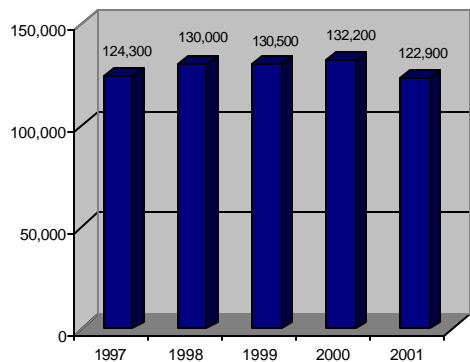
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2001



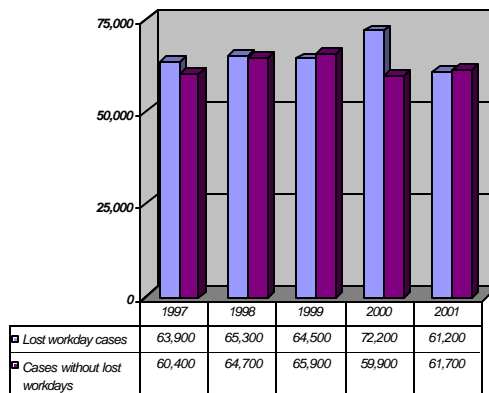
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Private Industry, 1997-2001



- Number of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses dropped by almost 10,000 from 2000 to 2001
- There were 11,000 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000

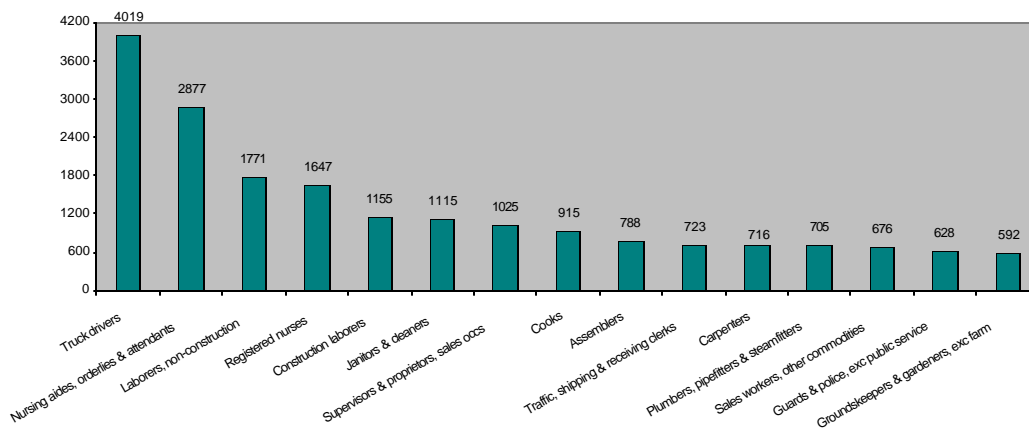
Chart 6: Numbers of lost workday² v. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Private Industry, 1997-2001



Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA Private Industry in 2001, followed by Non-construction laborers

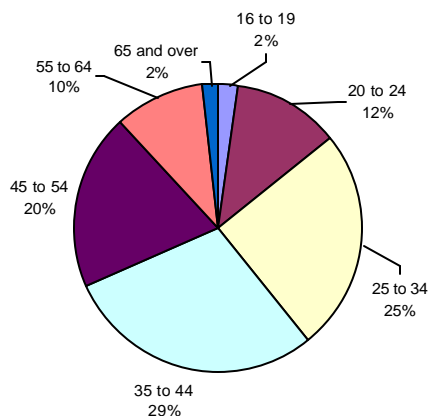
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Private Industry, 2001



Case & Demographic Data

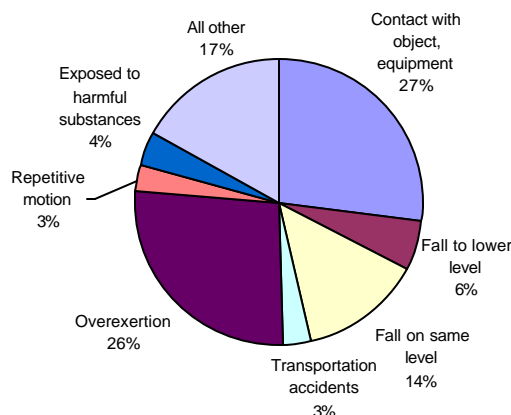
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Private Industry, 2001



Event or Exposure

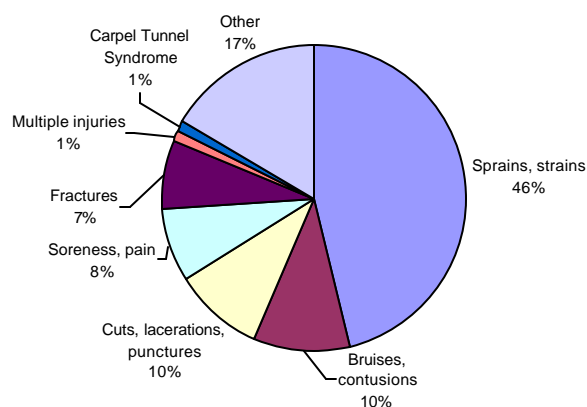
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Private Industry, 2001



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of occupational injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts in 2001**
- **Most injuries and illnesses were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in 2001**
- **The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, elbow, and/or finger) made up almost half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2001**

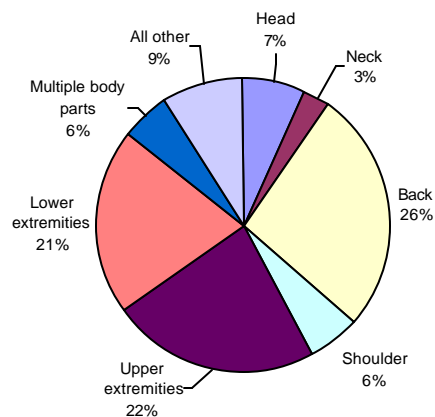
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Private Industry, 2001



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Private Industry, 2001



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

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This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)



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